



MEDIA INFORMATION DEPT. OF ISLAMIC AFGHANISTAN.
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, IIGA

Vol. 2 No. 4

Date: March 1, 1990.

Monthly News Bulletin

MIDIA



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IN THE NAME OF THE MERCIFUL ALLAH

EDITORIAL:

AN ASSESSMENT OF SHEVARDNADZE'S TEN POINT PLAN

The ten point proposal of Eduard Shevardnadze for so called settlement of the Afghan issue which was published on the eve of the first anniversary of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan in "Izvestia, received acclamation in certain circles. Kabul regime also joined the chorus by launching a deadly propaganda campaign, concerning the plan as the only alternative for bringing peace in Afghanistan.

Before sacrutinizing the recent formulation as a continuation of the Russian interference in Afghanistan and as a new conspiracy, we would like to assess the pros and cons of the formulation outrightly and see to what extent Russians showed objectivity in restraining their intervention in Afghanistan.

Before enumerating the article the author indicates frankly, in an introduction, demagogical feature, brutality and malice of the communist top brass of Russia who never respect the interests and security of other people, except their own ambitions and interests. In the course of history, the Russians always strove to put down entire nations and countries in order to achieve their colonialist ends.

Shevardnadze wrote in the introduction "despite undertaking the path of the restructuring, we could not ignore the fact that Soviet soldiers were fighting in Afghanistan and their blood was shed..."

Shevardnadze does not mention the blood of millions of oppressed Afghans, he stresses inctead the Russian blood, which is of importance and consideration for the rulers of Kremlin. In fact, had there not ben Russian blood, Moscow will not see the blood of hundreds of thousands of innocent Afghans and it won't feel the need for its troops withdrawal.

Shevardnadze reveals this fact that it was the heavy casualties of the Russian troops and their defeat in battlefields which caused their inevitable evacuation last year. He wrote: "we were compelled to solve this issue rapidly. We escalated the process of Geneva Accords which was signed after launching a hard deplomatic struggle in April 1988. Later, we could start pull out of our forces..."

This demonstrates that the Geneva Accord was nothing but a cover for the humiliating defeat of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Russians did not force their puppet regime to sign the agreements for seeking a durable peace and putting an end to the decade long war. They pushed the hand-picked leaders of the puppet regime to facilitate retreating Russian contingents to go back home. Soviet troops withdrawal from Afghanistan was a foolproof evidence of the historical humiliation of the Marxist ideology and a begining of collapse of the communist empire in the Eastern Europe.

Shevardnadze who confesses consciously or unconsciously the military defeat of Russian troops and the futility of their intervention is not willing to discontinue Soviet covert and overt interference, however.

Shevardnadze repeatedly mentions Najib, as president of Afghanistan as though he was an eligible and legitimate president of a lawful regime. A question comes to mind whether the foreign minister of USSR, has forgotten that Najib was brought to Afghanistan on the shoulders of Russian troops and installed by Moscow in 1986 in Kabul? Has he forgotten that he was leader of the dreadful secret police of the communist regime in Kabul, under whose command hundreds of thousands of Afghans were mercilessly beheaded and perished. If the present leadership of Kremlin was honest in proclamation of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, as a blunder and inhuman act, why didn't it curb its support for the legacy of that blunder in Afghanistan?

How Najib, a professional criminal and murderer who is actively involved in all atrocities in the past decade in Afghanistan, can be president of Afghanistan? Russians in fact do not intend to refrain from fueling the war. In contrary, they have increased human and material toll of the innocent Afghan people by shipping long range Scud missiles and Mig-29 jet fighters to the Kabul regime.

In contrast with all human virtues and international norms, Shevardnadze declared intervention of his country in the introduction of his article as follows:

..."We are not indifferent to the fate of Afghanistan nor of the Afghan people. In think this is an obvious issue, for this country is our neighbour and it is, and will remain our friends"...

Sanctity of good neighbourliness and friendship in the lexicon of Russians and communism might mean devastation and pillage of the neighbours and friends. Shevardnadze no doubt used Afghanistan in the same context. One will be galvanized by looking in retrospect into the brutality and aggression of Russians in the past decade in Afghanistan and through the expression of Russian foreign minister, that Afghanistan is our neighbour and will remain our friend, forever.

It deserves mentioning that Shevardnadze's points shall be pointed out and then assessed one by one.

- 1- A broad dialogue involving all political forces within and outside Afghanistan should be made the central focus.
- 2- Appropriate conditions must be provided to make a dialogue among the Afghans a reality. The first stage could be a ceasefire between the warring sides.
- 3- The pattern of Afghan settlement should be the core of the dialogue. It can take the form of an Afghan peace conference meeting inside Afghanistan or a third nation chosen by the participants.
- 4- The Afghans themselves should make up the mechanism for the settlement. A formulation put forward by Najib, the president of Afghanistan at the ninth Non Aligned summit in Belgrade could provide a good basis. It is flexible enough and offers a basis for reciprocal initiatives.

5- Formation of a provisional period from all participating groups in the dialogue until the end of the elections and setting up of a broad-based government.

6- A statement of Afghan side that they undertake to abide by general election results and not to alter them by military strength could further an Afghan dialogue. President Najib did this on January 24, 1990, in a press conference.

7- Since it is essential that consensus is reached between the Soviet Union and the United States, Pakistan and Iran. We propose that they should convene a conference attended by the UN secretary general or his representa-

tives. The conference could be held in Geneva, Rome or Vienna. Since we know the kind of difficulties, Iran might have in its dealings with the US, the Soviet side could act as a mediator.

8- Such a conference would not be credible enough without representatives of opposing Afghan sides-the Republic of Afghanistan and various opposition groupings.

9- Cutting all arms supplies to the warring sides in Afghanistan, whatever their sources coupled with a pause or a halt in hostilities should be one of the main points, needing if possible, international consensus.

10- The cutting of arms supplies would be a prologue to the demilitarisation of Afghanistan. An appropriate international conferences could seal the status of Afghanistan as a neutral and demilitarised state.

In conclusion of his article Shevardnadze says: "The Soviet Union will not spare any effort to see once again its neighbouring Afghanistan to be a peaceful, non-aligned and friend to all nations of the world and this poignant period which is plunged in bloody contradictions never to be repeated in future".

Incessant atrocities committed by the puppet regime in the areas under its control and barbarious bombing of all Afghan countryside testify the fact that Moscow, in practise doesn't want to sweep the present poignant period. If Moscow is willing to have a share in putting an end to war and tragedy in Afghanistan why does it ship each month three hundred millions dollars of worth massive hardware to the remains of the soviet occupation-represented in the guise of Kabul regime. Can peace and security be achieved with the survival of a detested regime which had killed one and a half million of dear Afghan lives and totally devastated the country: The 10-point plan of Shevardnadze reiterates the same targets, for the achieving of which Moscow sent its troops into the Afghan soil, ten years ago and during the past year kept a blood bath in Afghanistan.

After nine years of killing and destruction, Russian came to this understanding that goals cannot be achieved by dint of force and now Shevardnaze intend to chalk out Moscow's old ends via political and diplomatic menas. Although Shevardnadz, Gorbachev and other leaders of Kremlin have condemned the military intervention of Russia and used Brezhnev as the only scapegoat for it, they actually walk on the footpath of Brezhnev, regarding Afghanitan.

Brezhnev commanded Russian troops to march into Afghanistan in the very days when the communist junta in Afghanistan was performing its last spasm of demise. The troops could save the dying regime, but with a very high cost.

In the first article, Shevardnadze tries to seek legitimacy or at least a foothold for the communist regime in Kabul.

Shevardnadze should refer to the history, if the Afghan people made a compromise with Shah Shuja, a notorious puppet of the British colonialism, then he can expect a negotiation of Afghan people with Najib, who crossed Amu Darya together with Red Army and was installed as the security watchdog in Afghanistan.

Shevardnadze is better to scrape the word "dialogue" from his proposal, for talks of Mujahideen who are representing the Muslim people of Afghanistan with the blood thirsty agent of KGB is impossible. Afghanistan can be totally destroyed and its people annihilated, but never will occur a dialogue with communists of Kabul.

People of Afghanistan are Muslim and Islam is a sacred value for them, they will give their blood easily as a sacrifice to this cause. They prove this in the past decade, by their fights with empty hands against the high-tech weapons of Russia. This fact may seem so bitter for Eduard Shevardnadze and the communist elite of Moscow.

The 10-point plan of Shevardnadze can be evaluated as a repetition of the old stereotype of the Brezhnev era. With this comedy, he wants to stabilize politically the Kabul regime, beg a recognition of the neighbouring countries for it, stop international assistance with the Mujahideen, ensure a guarantee as regard to the demilitarization of Afghanistan and finally bring a reconciliation between Mujahideen and the communists. When this scenario was accomplished then Russians may no more feel a need to send Scuds, Mig-fighters and Central Asian mercenaries in the guise of militiamen to the Kabul regime.

If the Russian's Red Army cum local communists, Najib and his predecessors could do any thing to buttress communist regime in Kabul, Shevardnadze may expect a positive consequence for his 10-point obliterated farce.

(M I D I A)

PROF. MUJADEDDI MEETS U.S ENVOY

A spokesman in the IIGA's President office reported that Prof. Mujadeddi met with the U.S special envoy Mr. Peter Tomsen on Jan. 7, 1990, at 12 noon.

In the meeting which lasted for two hours, they talked about bilateral matters.

The deputy of Mr. Tomsen, Thomas Green, and the American consulate officials were also present in the meeting.

THE PRESIDENT OF IIGA MEETS THE U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY.

Prof. Sebghathullah Mujaddedi, the President of the Islamic Interim Government of Afghanistan met the United States' special envoy, Mr. Peter Tomsen in his office on February 13.

During the meeting they talked about bilateral issues. Mr. Peter Tomsen explained the recent meeting in Moscow between Russian and U.S. officials and other matters of mutual interest.

MUJADEDDI MEETS DELEGATION OF ASIA FOUNDATION

According to an official spokesman, the President of IIGA, received a three member delegation of Asia Foundation on Feb. 20, 1990.

It was led by Mr. William Foular Director of the foundation. He gave information to the IIGA President about its 26 years long assistance to Afghanistan in the field of education and promised cooperation in future.

MUJADEDDI MEETS TRIBAL JIRGA

Prof. Sibghathullah Mujaddedi the President of IIGA received 95 tribal elders of North Waziristan in his office on Feb. 20, 1990.

Mr. Mujaddedi discussed related matters with them. Malik Khonzur Khan, Malik Sharif Khan and Malik Rangen Khan spoke on behalf of the Jirga. They renewed their support for the Mujahideen in the war against Communism, and promised co-operation with IIGA in forth-coming elections for Shoora.

Prof. Mujaddedi in his speech said that, "we do not wish others to accept our leadership by force". "It was our desire to initiate a broad base Shoora, which will lead Afghan nation to peace and pave the way for their self determination," he added.

PROF. MUJADEDDI MEET IRAN BASED MUJAHIDEEN

Prof. Sibghathullah Mujaddedi, President of the Islamic Interim Government of Afghanistan met a delegation of Afghan Mujahideen based in Iran, in his office.

Prof. Mujaddedi met the seven member delegation of Mujahideen in the morning on Feb 20. The meeting lasted upto 2, pm. They talked about the Jihad and also the political solution of Afghanistan. Both sides were satisfied with the talks of each other. The Iran based Mujahideen delegation, led by Mr. Sajedi, had come to Peshawar on Feb 18, for talks with the leaders of IIGA.

MIAGAN TRIBE' ELDERS SUPPORT IIGA

Prof. Sibghathullah Mujaddedi the President of the Islamic Interim govt of Afghanistan have met a delegation of Miagan Tribe', comprising 95 elders from Nangarhar, Kabul, Logar, Kunduz, Wardak and Parwan provinces, at his office on Feb. 28 at 11:00 a.m.

Mia Mohammad Hassan Qadiri on behalf of the delegation promised his support from the IIGA. He also promised to continue their struggle against the Kabul communist regime till removal of the puppet regime.

President Mujaddedi admired the unity of the Miagan tribes and prayed for more unity among Afghans and all the Muslims.

**FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF RED ARMY'S DEFEAT.
PRIME MINISTER SAYYAF ADDRESSES
PRESS CONFERENCE**

The Prime Minister of the Islamic Interim Government of Afghanistan Prof. Abdur Rab Rasul Sayyaf addressed a press conference in Islamabad on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Russian military retreat from Afghanistan on February 15, 1990.

Prof. Sayyaf, in his introductory speech gave a detailed account of the political and military events which led to the Russian defeat in Afghanistan after ten year of the bloody war of attrition against the Afghan people.

The Prime Minister of the Islamic Interim Government also spoke about the various military and political steps, taken by the IIGA for the stepping up of the armed struggle against the Communist regime and election for an elected Islamic Shura in Afghanistan.

Mr. Sayyaf said, "we celebrate the first anniversary of Red Army's defeat at a time that, while the Russians did complete their official pull out from Afghanistan a year ago but are still actively interfering in our country with massive arms build up and are backing of the puppet regime, against the wishes of the Afghan nation.

He said that the defeat of Russian forces was not only a military defeat of Communist forces but also a devastating and crushing blow on the Communist ideology.

Prof. Sayyaf said that in history many big powers have been crushed but never in history any body can give an example of a nation which has been defeated and beaten by military might. While invading Afghanistan, the Russian leaders had turned blind eye to the historical facts, he added.

He added that the Russians were unaware of the basic facts about the Afghan nation and observed that many times the Afghan nation has to live in starvation, homelessness and agony but has not lived a life of dishonour and indignity and alavery. He pointed that the Afghans always defended her freedom and independence with blood. Material equipment can not stand against the power of faith and the iron will of a faithful nation.

He said the very Communist ideology was against the basic human freedom and fundamental human liberty and as such it

was doomed to ultimate defeat in the long run in a civilized society. He said the unbearable inhumane restrictions, imposed by Communist systems on the people, finally leads to revolt by the masses against Communism.

He said the Communist system was totally incompatible with the basic and elementary human aspirations.

Mr. Sayyaf said, "we are fully convinced about our final success over the forces of injustice and tyranny and God willing our final victory was very much in sight.

He called upon the peace loving people of the world and the friends of the Jihad not to leave along the Mujahideen alone at this crucial stage of the struggle in Afghanistan and should back the Mujahideen till the realisation of the ultimate i.e, the elimination of the puppet regime in Kabul, total freedom and the establishment of an Islamic Government by the Mujahideen.

He said the massive military assistance of the Soviet Union to the Communist regime in Kabul and the involvement of Russian advisors in the war against the Mujahideens till goes on.

Prime Minister Sayyaf said, the armed struggle will not cease till the down fall of the Communist regime regardless of what decisions were made by the foreign powers for the solution of Afghan issue. The Mujahideen shall never accept any kind of foreign imported and imposed solutions, he said. He emphatically stressed that only the Mujahideen had the authority to seek solution for Afghanistan future government.

He rejected the recent proposals of the Communist leader Dr. Najib and Russian proposal for Afghanistan. He said those were old proposlas which had been time and again rejected by the Mujahideen and their was nothing new in them.

Prof. Sayyaf rejected power sharing with the Communist and said they had no moral right to put up the themselves as a party to the Afghan issues. They were responsible for the massacre of one and a half million innocent Afghans, he added.

He also fully backed the uprisings in the Central Asian Republics and occupied Kashmir. About the elected Shura, the Prime Minister said, "the basic structure of the election formula has been given final Shape and the Election Commision will be enlarged with the induction of

some professional persons and of the Mujahideen groups who have not joined IIGA so far.

He informed that responsible American officials have reasserted the present policy of U.S. Govt. toward the Mujahideen have denied press reports about any change.

He informed that IIGA was making every effort to bring the Mujahideen under a single political leadership which was very much essential for the victory of Mujahideen.

While answering a question from a newsman, Prof. Sayyaf called upon the Soviet Union to adopt a realistic attitude to the Afghans and avoid further embarrassment to themselves by putting an end to military and material support to the Communist regime which is on the brink of collapse. He advised the Russian leaders to think of opening normal state to state relations with the Mujahideen government instead of further antagonism against the Afghan nation.

PROF. SAYYAF EXPRESS THE SUPPORT OF AFGHAN MUJAHIDEEN FOR THE STRUGGLE OF KASHMIRIES

A meeting was held at Al-Jehad Wa Dawah University's compound on Feb.22, in solidarity and support of Afghan Mujahideen towards the Kashmiri Muslims.

Prof. Sayyaf said, "we as Muslim and the soldiers of Allah are ready to help our Kashmiries Muslim brethren in their struggle". We did not start Jihad for Afghanistan alone but for the restoration of freedom and glory of oppressed Muslim nations, he added.

When where we find our Muslim brethren in difficulties, we have to help them as much as possible. "We understand that, this is obligatory on us to help them."

He said, we declare our co-operation to all those nations which started Jihad. Kashmiri freedom fighters who are struggling for their liberation, they are not alone. The Mujahideen of Afghanistan are side by side with them. We, once again, declare to the oppressed nations that the only way of salvation is to stand up and give sacrifices for freedom and liberation.

He added, the deeds of glory can not be written with chalk but written with the blood.

In this meeting, Haji Deen Mohammad, the Minister of National Security, Maulavi Abdul Rahim Chatrali, Saifullah Akhtar the head of Islamic Jihad Movement of Pakistan and two of Jihad University's students also talked on the behalf of their colleagues.

They said that the recent changes in East Europe, Kashmir and Palestine are the result of resistant of Afghan nation which gave the oppressed nations the aspiration of the freedom.

When the meeting came to end, the students of Al-Jehad Wa Dawah University readed out a resolution, in which they expressed their co-operation with Kashmiri Muslim freedom fighters and with all other Muslim oppressed people.

AFGHAN MUJAHIDEEN SOLIDLY AND FIRMLY BEHIND THE STRUGGLING KASHMIRI MUSLIMS: PRIME MINISTER PROF. SAYYAF

The Prime Minister of the Islamic Interim Government of Afghanistan has issued the following press statement with regard to the Kashmir issue.

"The Islamic Interim Government of Afghanistan, on behalf of the struggling Muslim nation of Afghanistan who have been themselves waging years long war for the protection of their freedom and honour, declares resolute support and unfailing backing to the rightful cause of the Kashmiri Muslims in the Indian occupied Kashmir".

"We demand that the Kashmiri Muslims in the occupied territory be conceded their right of self-determination. They should be free to determine their own fate. The IIGA forcefully declares that the continuation of alien occupation against the wishes of Kashmiris and continued massacres and mass killings, will have unpleasant consequences. It will certainly wound the sentiments of Muslims, the world over. The prolongation of the present situation will not be tolerable for the Muslims. IIGA firmly declares that the United Nations is morally bound to take immediate steps for the peaceful solution of this issue and must not allow

February 13, 1990.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF IIGA ON THE ELECTIONS PLAN IN KUNAR PROVINCE

The Islamic Interim Government of Afghanistan has issued an official policy statement on the elections plan by the some elements in Kunar province. The statement has been signed by President Sibghathullah Mujaddedi, Prime Minister Prof. Sayyaf, Defence Minister Maulavi Mohammad Nabi Muhammadi, Interior Minister Maulavi Mohammad Yunus Khalis, Reconstruction Minister Prof. Rabbani and Education Minister Dr. Farooq Azam.

It reads as follows:

"As is known some elements have launched a conspiracy in Kunar province, in the garb of elections which is aimed at defaming the Jihadic organisations."

"Here with, members parties of IIGA declare, vide this statement, that they are not party to afore-mentioned so-called elections in Kunar province and would like to strongly condemn it."

"It is further declared that the individuals who participate in this conspiracy by using the names of the component parties of IIGA, are none but sold out elements who have lost membership of the Jihadic organisations. Their actions, therefore, have no legal value"

"Such self-sponsored acts by different individuals in different regions of the country, will not only be futile, but will also provide a hospitable environment for interference by the enemies of Afghan Jihad, and, God forbid, my eventually lead to the dismemberment of Afghanistan."

"We resolutely and firmly declare that any decision which is made for the election of representatives of the Afghan people, should be taken with the co-operation of all the Jihadic organisations, or majority of them all over Afghanistan."

WHY THE NATIONAL PRESS NEGLECT AFGHAN JEHAD?

In response to a question from **MIDIA** as to why the national press was neglecting the news of Afghan Jihad, Eng. Abdur Rahim, the Director General of **MIDIA** said: "The negative attitude of Pakistani press

with regard to the Afghan Jihad, on the pretext of being busy covering the Kashmir events, shows that infact their position on the issue of Kashmir is not positive."

"We view the Kashmir issue an Islamic issue rather than a geographical problems. The struggle in Kashmir is linked with the over all spirit of Islamic revolt of Muslim for independence all over the world."

Mr. Rahim added, "when the Kashmiri people see that an Islamic struggle which is about to triumph, is being neglected by the press at a very crucial time and that it portray Afghan Jihad as being on the brink of collapse, how can they trust the press about their own struggle? When the press gives the false impression of the collapse of Jihad and the victory of Russian agents, at a time when Afghans are still offering martyrs and are nearing their final goal, the Kashmiris people can expect the same treatment from the press."

Eng. Rahim further said, "we daily give out news about the victories of Mujahideen inside Afghanistan, to the press, but unfortunately not only the news is forgotten, the negative propaganda of our enemies is given more reflection. All newspapers and mass information organs, which sincerely wish the success of the Islamic struggle in Kashmir, should know that the only hope for the triumph of Kashmiri struggle lies in the success of Afghan Jihad."

THE 1ST GEOLOGISTS' TRAINING COURSE OPENED.

The first one year long course for trainees in mines extraction and geological survey of IIGA's Mines and Industries Ministry was opened by Eng. Eshan Jan Arif, the Minister of Mines and Industry today in Peshawar.

Thirty former students will undergo training who could not complete their studies in Kabul University. The trainees will be sent for mines' extraction and survey to Afghanistan. They will also work with industrial projects of IIGA. Former Kabul University professors will teach at the said course.

POETRY READING PROGRAMME ON RUSSIAN DEFEAT IN AFGHANISTAN

The Islamic Culture Department of the Information Ministry of IIGA will hold a poetry reading programme, devoted to the disgraceful Russian military defeat in Afghanistan with the pull out of Red Army on Feb. 15, 1990, at 2 p.m in the MIDIA's office.

All the interested newsmen are cordially invited to attend the programme.

CLARIFICATION ABOUT ANA

Recently some reports have been published in a section of the press attributed to a source calling itself "Afghan News Agency" (ANA).

To clarify any confusion, we would like to state that the Afghan News Agency which was established in January, 1988 under the auspices of the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mujahideen was dissolved in August 1989 and merged into the Media Information Department of Islamic Afghanistan. ANA's previous main office serves as MIDIA's sub office in Islamabad now. Thus, the new "ANA" does not have any legal or institutional relations to the previous ANA nor to IIGA.

The only point common between the new ANA and the previous ANA is that the same brother who belongs to Hezb-e-Islami (Eng. Gulbuddin Hikmatyar) and serve as the head of the previous ANA also runs the new ANA.

We wish the brother had chosen a different name for his agency to prevent confusion, nonetheless we hope this clarification serves that purpose.

COMMEMORATION OF THE RED ARMY'S DEFEAT AND KABUL PEOPLE'S UPRISAL

The first anniversary of the Red Army's ignominious defeat in Afghanistan and the tenth anniversary of the Kabul people's heroic uprisal was commemorated in a ground meeting in Peshawar on Thursday afternoon, February 22. In the meeting which was organized by the History Department of the Information Ministry, IIGA, a large number of Afghani and Pakistani scholars and literary men participated.

After the meeting was opened by the Holy Quran, Dr. Najibullah Lafraie, Minister of Information, gave a speech. He said, "it is a honor to commemorate the first anniversary of the Red Army's ignominious defeat in, and retreat from, Afghanistan." He added that although the Afghan people still suffered, although they had not achieved complete freedom, although the Russian interference and barbarism in Afghanistan still continued, the day deserved great celebration because it marked USSR's admission of its shameful defeat. It also needed great celebration because the Russians wanted to minimize and cover up the Red Army's defeat by the Geneva Agreement and a lot of propaganda.

Dr. Lafraie also touched upon the impact of Afghan people's heroic Jihad inside the Soviet Union and in its satellites in Easter Europe. He said "at the beginning of the Russian invasion, we used to raise up the motto Afghanistan, graveyard to communism. We sincerely believed in it but did not think we would be so fortunate to witness it ourselves. But now it is coming true."

Then Mohammad Arif Gharwal, General Director of the History Department of the Information Ministry, IIGA. Dr. Mohammad Anwar Khan Director of the Area studies of Peshawar University, Prof. Abdul Salam Azimi, former dean of Kabul University, Prof. Hamidullah Amin, former professor in Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Kabul University and a number of other prominent scholars talked about the various aspects of the Russian invasion on Afghanistan and its aftermaths.

In the second part of the programme, a dozen of Afghani poets read their poems on the Red Army's defeat and the heroic uprising of the Kabul people on Feb. 22, 1990.

The meeting which had started at 2:30 p.m, ended at about 7:00 p.m.

**IIGA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR
TEHRAN TO PARTICIPATE IN
THE 11TH ANNIVERSARY OF
ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN
IRAN**

According to an official spokesman in the office of President of IIGA, a seven member delegation of the Islamic Interim Government of Afghanistan is due to leave for Tehran to participate in the ceremonies of the 11th anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran which began on February 1, 1990.

The official delegation which is led by Information Minister of IIGA, Dr. Najibullah Lafrain includes, Mohammad Gulab Nangarharay, Saad Makhdum Raheen, Dr. Azizullah Lodeen, and Mohammad Meer (all advisors to the President). The remaining two members are, Haji Sulaiman Yari and Khalefa Abdul Aziz.

**IIGA'S HEALTH MINISTER LEAVE ON
OFFICIAL TRIP OF SAUDIA ARABIA.**

Sayed Mohammad Nadir Khuram, the Health Minister of IIGA, is leaving for Saudia Arabia an official visit at the invitation of his Saudi counter part, Faisal Al-Jeelan. He is accompanied by Dr. Amin Fatemi, Dr. Syed Fazel Rabbani and Zurhraddin.

He will discuss co-operation with the Saudi health minister, in the field of health care.

**REFUTATION OF THE STATEMENT ABOUT
THE TERM OF IIGA**

A section of the press has reported a statement by Mr. Najiullah who was assigned by Mr. Hekmatyar as the Minister of Justice in IIGA, regarding the expiration of the term of IIGA. In response to a question by MIDIA's correspondence, the spokesman of IIGA called the statement absurd and baseless. IIGA spokesman observed that first of all, a Minister of Justice does not have the authority to confirm or dissolve the Government. IIGA was established by the Consultative Council. Only that Council or another Shura can decide about dissolving the Government.

Secondly, Mr. Najiullah does not even reflect the view of the Ministry of Justice--but only that of his party, i.e., Hezb-e-Islami. Mr. Najiullah did not consult the Administrative Council of the

Ministry of Justice about his statement. Not even the second person in charge in the Ministry--namely Ustad Sayed Omer--knew anything about the statement.

Thus, Mr. Najiullah statement reflects only his personal and party view and does not have any legal consequences. IIGA will continue its functions until the proposed elected Shura meets and decides about the future of the govt.

**TORKHAM-JALALABAD HIGHWAY
STILL CLOSED**

The rumors and reports about reopening Torkham-Jalalabad highway have been contradicted. Maulavi Mohammad Yunis Khalis, the Interior Minister of Afghanistan Islamic Interim Government told MIDIA' correspondent here, that the news about reopening Torkham-Jalalabad highway was a propaganda. The highway is in Mujahideen's control and it won't be opened in future. The Interior Minister also disclosed that the Mujahideen built a new route six months ago and it would be extended to Kabul. He further said that the Kabul regime have requested Mujahideen to reopen Torkham way but Mujahideen rejected.

"The warring side of Afghan Mujahideen is Russia, so there will be no agreement with the Kabul regime", Khalis said.

February 1, 1990.

Kabul

According to report, Mujahideen unleashed an offensive on communist regime positions in Ghulam Qadir village of Dehi Sebz district of Kabul province.

As a result, seven Kabul militias were killed and four military vehicles were wrecked.

Kandahar

The MIDIA's office in Quetta reported that Sayed Mohammad, General Commander of Khad Sarandoy was wounded along with Khad's security Commander of Kandahar province, when a mine went off which was planted by Mujahideen in Darwazai Shikarpur, south of Kandahar city.

The source added, their personnel carrier was destroyed and six of Kabul regime soldiers were also killed.

February 3, 1990.

Kandahar

Mujahideen also unleashed an offensive on Kandahar city's jail security posts, killing and wounding a number of the Kabul regime.

Four Mujahids were also injured during the operation.

**FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER OF KABUL
REGIME NARRATES TAILS OF SORDID
EXPERIENCES**

According to a former political prisoner of the Central Jail of Pul-e-Charkhi in Kabul, Ustad Zondai Hafeezi, 39, who has been recently exchanged with a high ranking official of the communist regime after spending ten years imprisonment, Russian advisors tore the military uniforms of those military officers who were involved in the latest coup attempts against the communist regime of Najib and after dressing them in the jail uniforms, pushed them to the central jail of Pul-e-Charkhi.

Ustad Hafeezi was exchanged on Nov. 29, 1989 with a Khad Brigadier who was in the custody of the Mujahideen. After taking rest in Panjshir valley he came to Peshawar.

In his first interview with MIDIA after his release Ustad Zondai said that even answering the calls of nature were permitted for political prisoners according to a time table.

He said Russian advisors were still supervising the interrogations of important political prisoners in Pul-e-Charkhi Jail normally during midnight time.

Mr. Zondai, a former teacher of Kabul's teacher training institute, put the number of those officers who were put behind the bars for the attempted coups in Kabul at 260 to 300, mostly colonels, brigadiers and majors of the Kabul regime armed forces.

He says before his release, he was able to see 600 political prisoners in two blocks of Pul-e-Charkhi alone. He called on human rights bodies to investigate their cases.

Ustad Hafeezi was swapped at Khuja Rawash of Parwan province. He heard from many people at Khuja Rawash airbase that the commandant of the anti-aircraft units of the base had committed suicide for his involvement in the failed coup against Dr. Najib.

Ustad Hafeezi who is being treated for torture injuries and burns, said that he was sentenced to 20 years of Jail term for being member of the Mujahideen resistance along with twenty other activists. He added two of his close friends were executed after a so-called summary trial and he himself was never hopeful of getting released alive.

He noted that most of the political prisoners, who were convicted on political charges by the tribunals of the communist regime, were put to death before completing their terms in jail.

He named two political convicts who were his cell mates and who were put to death by firing squads even after they were awarded certain terms of imprisonment by the so-called tribunals. They were, Dr. Mohmd. Anwar from Nangarhar, and Dr. Abdur Rehman from Herat province.

They were not allowed to finish the awarded jail terms of four years each.

He was witness to the jailing of a number of the communist party officials and ministers, put behind the bars by the successive communist regimes.

He says he saw some 60 to 70 foreigners in the Pul-e-Charkhi Jail.

February 4, 1990.

Kabul

The Kabul regime troops, with the help of aerial and artillery shelling, were able to come towards Mujahideen's positions and reached Mughul Khel area of Muhammad Agha district, 27 kilometres, south of Kabul city. They were demoralised and were forced to retreat, when Mujahideen jointly attacked it during night on Feb. 1st. Eleven officers and eighteen militiamen and soldiers were killed. Three tanks, along with two military vehicles, were smashed and those on board were killed.

A Kabul warplane was shot down while bombing Mujahideen's positions.

Mujahideen also jointly unleashed an offensive on Communist regime forces at the same area at night, on Feb. 2, inflicting heavy casualties on it and killing a number of militiamen and soldiers.

According to informed sources, Kabul regime forces advanced up to Shikarpur region under bombing by air-force jets and artillery shelling with cluster bombs during day time but during the night, since bombing and bombardments are not effective. The regime forces retreated back to Muhammad Agha district.

Sources added, in firing by Mujahideen against the regime positions in Saudagar area 12 tanks, one BM-13, two BM-14 were destroyed. Two jet fighters, were also destroyed.

The source added that, there were heavy losses on the regime's side.

February 5, 1990.

Kunar

In a joint declaration the Mujahideen Commanders in Kunar province announced firm support for the election programme of IIGA.

In the declaration, which has been signed by most of the commanders in Kunar, it is stated that:

"We commanders of Kunar province support the election formula of the Interim Islamic Government. We are certain that this formula will lead to the formation of a united govt of the Mujahideen". If further reads that, "this

Jihad is the product of the blood of half a million Afghan Muslims who sacrificed themselves, to keep alive the forgotten dignity of the Muslim Ummah. It even worried the communist forces inside the country.

The commanders also warned against plots by the enemies of Islam who were trying to damage the unity of Afghanistan and Ummah. "They, therefore, declare to all Mujahids that except this formula all other attempts would be considered null and void. The election formula of IIGA in which different regional, provincial and national elections are promised will help the solidarity of Afghanistan. The commanders warned that the enemies of Jihad wished to endanger the unity and solidarity of Afghanistan.

The commanders, in this declaration, also rejected the election programme in Kunar province which are due to take place today.

MEDIA interviewed Ustad Muhammad Ali Rahmani, the IIGA's nominated governor for Kunar province on the provincial election programme by Hezb-e-Islami (Hekmatyar) and the local Salafi group of Maulavi Jamilur Rahman, in Kunar.

He said that, "all the six component parties of IIGA reject this election and will not accept its outcome".

He said that the best path of elections in Afghanistan lies in the implementation of the formula of IIGA, which reflects the aspirations of Mujahideen and the refugees.

February 6, 1990.

Kabul

According to a report, five regime communists were killed, in a severe skirmish that took place between Mujahideen and Kabul regime forces after enemy troops had planned an ambush in Malang Chakari village of Khurd- Kabul sub-district, 25 kilometres south of Kabul. One Mujahid was also martyred.

The ambush was in retaliation for a Mujahideen's operation communist posts in Ghazagi area of Chakari a day before.

Mujahideen had used RPG-7 and 82-mm mortars on the posts. Twelve soldiers were arrested, along with their rifles.

Ghazni

According to a report reaching MEDIA from Ghazni province, Mujahideen launched an offensive on Kabul regime troops in Bala Hisar of Ghazni city, destroying one tank, killing two officers, and capturing two other soldiers along with their weapons.

Khost

According to wireless message from Khost, two military helicopters of Kabul regime caught fire and burned in flames after hit land mines, planted around Khost city this morning while attempting landing in a military base. It was learnt that the two Russian made helicopters were loaded with munition for the communist regime troops in a military unit near the city Khost is cut off by land and is only being supplied from the air.

One helicopter was reportedly carrying arms and munition to the near by 59th batallion, stationed only two kilometers west of the city, early in the morning at 4 O'clock when it hit a landmine.

The second helicopter hit a second landmine at 6 O'clock in the morning at the same place. It should be noted that all routs leading to the batallion have been mined by the communist regime military authorities for fear of attacks by the Mujahideen.

Kandahar

As a result of fierce fighting between regime's troops and the commander Muslim's militia, three militia and four soldiers were killed in Kandahar city.

Reports reaching to MEDIA in Quetta say that both side have suffered heavy losses in this conflict.

According to another report which quotes Commander Mullah Naqubullah Akhund from Kandahar, in an attack that took place against the security posts of the Fazal's school, located close to Dand district, two militia were killed and seven of them were injured. A tank was set on fire. Arms ammunition were also captured by Mujahideen.

The report added that Mujahideen of the Dand district in Sherjada area, located in front of Pushtun Bagh, raided the regime forces while approaching towards Kandahar prison in which two soldiers were killed and another was injured.

Logar

According to a correspondent in Logar province, despite of suffering enormous losses in man and equipment during the last one month, communist regime ground forces failed in their bid to reach Pule Alam, the capital of the province. The communist regime, it may be added, had despatched a huge supply convoy from Kabul, enroot Khost and Gardaz in Paktia province.

A local Mujahideen Commander, Abu Bakr told "despite an acute shortage of ammunition and foodstuff, the Mujahideen stopped the armed convoy of the Communist regime 28 kilometres south of Kabul.

The Commander also intended to extend the security belt around Kabul further south and to recapture Mohammad Agha district for resupplying its forces in Khost, the besieged garrison city. The communist forces are positioned in Gulf Darah and Abparan areas of Mohammad Agha.

According to the Commander, Mujahideen have been launching surprise attacks on the enemy forces from the surrounding areas.

February 7, 1990.

Kandahar

According to reports reaching Quetta from Kandahar city, Mujahideen attacked the Kabul regime positions along new cantonment-Manzelbagh road in Kandahar city. As a result, a military vehicle was destroyed, ten soldiers were killed and five others were injured.

According to another report, Mujahideen of Kandahar attacked an armoured carrier of the regime, smashing the carrier and killing ten soldiers on board.

Mujahideen also unleashed an offensive on security posts of Kandahar city.

Baghlan

In a operation by Mujahideen on regime security posts at the district of Pul-e-Khumri in Baghlan province, on last week, two tanks and one military vehicle, along with it's crew were destroyed. In this battle, one post was also destroyed.

Badakhshan

According to reports, Kabul regime forces attacked Mujahideen's positions in Shari Buzurg district of the province, last week. The Kabul regime forces were confronted by a severe attack of Commander Abdul Qadir Wasiqi's Mujahideen and were forced to retreat. Nine communist soldiers were killed and a number were wounded. Eleven soldiers were captured along with their arms. One Mujahid was also martyred during the operation.

The reports added, after the operation came to an end, six jet fighters of the regime started bombing the Mujahideen's positions, but unknowingly also bombed militia positions in Shari Buzurg district of the province which left many dead.

Several regime positions were also destroyed in the mistaken bombing.

Logar

Twelve militiamen were killed and one was captured when Mujahideen attacked the convoy in Hindu Caris area. During the month long operations three jet fighters and one helicopter gunship were shot down. Three hundred soldiers and militia including Capt. Shah Mohammad Commander of battalion No.580 of the infantry division of the regime were captured alive. Forty five tanks and armoured vehicles have also been wrecked. From Mujahideen twenty nine persons, including two Commanders, were martyred and three Commanders were injured in indiscriminate bombing. Many families in the province took refuge in the nearby regions to escape the bitter fighting. The intensity of the current battles in Mohammad Agha district of Logar province have battled military observers here in Peshawar.

Senior Mujahideen commanders believe that the communist regime's failure to take in military supplies to Khost and Gardez, must have come as a very shocking defeat to it.

February 9, 1990.

Paktia

According to information from Paktia province, Kabul regime ground offensive on Mujahideen's positions in Zeyarat area around Gardez city, was repulsed by a severe counter attack of Mujahideen.

Two anti-aircraft guns and one R.P.G -7 rocket launcher were taken as booty, along with a huge quantity of ammunition. Two Mujahides were also wounded during the operation.

Khost

According to a information, ten Kabul soldiers who had contacts with Mujahideen during the current operation in Khost district, killed five officers and militias in a security post around Khost city, then defected to Mujahideen. The soldiers also handed over two heavy machinguns and a number of small arms to Mujahideen.

In a retaliation, Kabul regime attacked Mujahideen's positions in which Commander Khan Mohammad was injured along with two his Mujahids. They were shifted to Peshawar for treatment.

Kabul

According to reports reaching from Kabul regime forces attacked Mujahideen's positions, in Paghman district 10 kilometers west of Kabul. In a severe counter attack by Mujahideen they were forced to retreat. Thirty two militias and soldiers were killed.

According to another report, Mujahideen also unleashed an offensive on the Bechak posts of Paghman, killing 15 soldiers and destroying a military vehicle.

Mujahideen also assaulted military the centre of Kabul regime with heavy machinguns at Rishkhor Division, south of Kabul city. As a result, one tank was smashed.

The source added, six local people were martyred and a number of shops were razed to the ground when jet fighters bombed Jeleaz and Sanglakh areas. The regiem also targeted Qala-e-Balaband in Mer Bachakot district of Kabul province, killing one person and wounding two children.

Helmand

According to a report from Helmand province, as a result of clashes between Mujahideen and Kabul regime, which lasted for 22 hours around Greshk district, 30 military officers and soldiers were killed and 20 were injured.

February 10, 1990.

Samangan

In a separate attack by Mujahideen in northern province of Samangan on Kabul regime forces were inflicted upon human and material losses.

According to reports which reached from Samangan to **MIDIA**, a bomb exploded in a military vehicle which was planted by Mujahideen. In this incident all on board were killed and the vehicle was smashed.

It was carrying militiamen and members of the Khad from the security posts of Hassankhel in Aibak city.

February 13, 1990.

Baghlan

According to Commander Maulavi Mohammad Qul's wireless message from Dahna-e-Ghori in Baghlan province Mujahideen raided the security belt of the Kaihan valley Bakhqushlaq and Wartablaqi areas of Pul-e-Khumri district. As a result, three posts of the regime were destroyed and two tanks were smashed.

It's added that the Kabul regime jets bombed the Mujahideen bases in the Dahnai Ghori, in retaliation, martyring one Mujahid.

February 16, 1990.

Kunduz

In an operation which took place in the villages of Reagi Qishlaq and Asqalan in the center of Kunduz city four soldiers were killed and six others were wounded.

A Mujahideen source told, Kabul regime forces had launched house to house searching in those villages.

The Mujahideen in that area, after receiving advance information about the approaching troops, laid an ambush and as a result of severe clash between the two sides, Kabul regime forces were forced to retreat. In addition to the human losses in the conflict, a number of arms fell to the hands of Mujahideen, two villagers were also martyred, in Asqalan village.

Khost

According to the reports reaching from Khost, heavy fighting is going on between the Mujahideen and Kabul regime forces for the control of Kamki Toora Ghara, located 7 kilometers south of Khost. The battles had started two days ago and during close battles, over 40 regime's soldiers joined with the Mujahideen along with their arms. The communist forces are trying to recapture the strategic Toora Ghara from the Mujahideen, which fell to them.

The offensive has been drive back and since Feb.15, due to indiscriminate bombing and long range shelling, ten Mujahids have died and another 29 wounded. The regime ground forces have lost two ammunition dumps and 26 pieces of heavy weapons.

February 17, 1990.

Khost

Mujahideen captured the strategic area of Toora Ghara, some 17 kilometers south of Khost in Paktia province, after intensified battles with the regime forces.

Reports which reached from Khost says that in a joint and widespread operation, by Mujahideen on the positions of the communist regime forces in Toora Ghara, the strategic area was captured at 5p.m. The Kabul regime's supply line is located on Toora Ghara.

Reports say that fierce fighting was still going on for the capturing of Kamki Toora Ghara another strategic point of the regime forces.

In clashes Kabul regime forces lost more than 23 military officers, soldiers and local militia.

Thirty soldiers, militia and one military officer were captured alive by the Mujahideen.

One tank and vast quantities of ammunition were taken by Mujahideen as booty. Two other tanks were smashed two Mujahids were martyred and nine were wounded in latest rounds of battles, around Khost.

It's reported that Kabul regime forces were under heavy pressure of the Mujahideen who are using heavy weapons from the heights of Toora Ghara.

According to reports the regime's supply convoy which had left Kabul on Jan 6 towards Khost faced a stiff resistance by Mujahideen. It was forced to remain stand still for forty days and after losing over fifty tanks and vehicles, was able to reach Gardez.

February 20, 1990.

Khost

According to latest reports reaching from the embattled region of Khost in Paktia province, the combined forces of Mujahideen have siezed the strategic military base of the communist regime in Toora Ghara, which was the last stronghold in that area. Mujahideen have taken up positions only 4 kilometers away from the heart of Khost city. Almost all the communist security posts around the strategic military base, south of Khost have fallen to the Mujahideen.

Since, Feb.10, ninety regime's soldiers and militia have been killed by the Mujahideen and ninety-six soldiers have joined the Mujahideen along with their arms. All military flights to Khost remain suspended and heavy fighting was still continuing in full swing. Mujahideen successfully drove back a massive ground offensive of the communist forces for recapturing the fallen military base of Toora Ghara.

Sources of militia died and 26 soldiers gave up to the Mujahideen. So far, 13 Mujahids have been killed and around 30 have been wounded. Enemy aircraft has been heavily bombing Mujahideen targets around Khost.

Logar

Mujahideen killed fourty-three soldiers of the Kabul regime and wounded twenty-one in Logar province. Reports reached from Logar province six tanks and military vehicles of the Kabul regime were smashed and another vehicle was exploded by a mine planted by Mujahideen last week.

Another reports says that Mujahideen destroyed fifteen tanks and one vehicle and killed fourty-three soldiers and military officers. Twenty-one of them were injured.

Khost

According to reports reaching from the embattled region of Khost, the Mujahideen have shot down a Kabul regime military aircraft, while landing at Khost airport, last evening, with anti-aircraft missiles.

Eyewitnesses told that the airplane was loaded with ammunition and weapons for the besieged forces of the communist regime in Khost city.

Reliable sources reported that at least 20 ranking members of the ruling communist party were reported to have been among the passengers of the downed plane, bearing number 2132. The plane crashed at Toora Ghara, after being shot down. There was no survivor on board the burnt out plane.

Farah

Fifteen militia joined with the Mujahideen in Farah province. The MIDIA office in Quetta reports that after an operation of the Mujahideen against the Kabul regime security posts in the Nargis Mountain north of Bula Bulok district of Farah province.

The fifteen militia along their weapons joined with the Mujahideen. In this incident two tank were smashed. Two Mujahids were also wounded.

Herat

According to the reports reaching, Mujahideen attacked Communist regime posts in Baghi Dasht area, north of Herat city, as a result, the Commander of a post was killed and four militiamen were captured along with one RPG-7 rocket, one PK-machingun and eight Kalashnikov rifles.

Another militia Commander was killed and two Kabul regime posts were razed to the ground by Mujahideen in Puli Malan area of Herat city.

On the same day, a military vehicle was destroyed, when a mine went off which was planted by Mujahideen at Qalai Guzari-Bakhteyari road. Eight militiamen who were on board the vehicle were killed and four others were wounded.

February 22, 1990.

Farah

Mujahideen assaulted on Ganjabad posts of Bala Boldak district of Farah province. As a result, a Kabul regime depot was set a blaze along with a D.C.mortar.

A helicopter of the regime was shot down by the Mujahideen while transporting militiamen from Farah city to the said posts and all its crew was also killed.

In retaliation, Communist regime war planes bombed Mujahideen's positions in the said area martyring three Mujahids and wounding two others.

Kabul

According to reports reaching from Paghman district, 20 kilometers east of Kabul, the Communist regime ground offensive forces were confronted by a severe counter attack of Mujahideen. As a result, the regime forces were forced to retreat, forty-six soldiers were killed and two tanks were smashed. Five Mujahdis were also martyred during the operation.

On the same day, Mujahideen assaulted Communist regime positions in Baghidawod area near Qargha division and peachak posts of the said district with heavy machinguns, killing sixteen of the Kabul regime and wounding a number of others.

The sources added, one tank and two military vehicles of the regime were destroyed while a mine went off which was planted by Mujahideen in Qala Mohammad Omer area of Dehi Sabz district of Kabul province, last week.

According to another report, on the same day, a supply vehicle of the regime was also smashed in the district, while an anti-tank mine was exploded. Four soldiers were also killed along with a Communist officer.

Badakhshan

In the result of resistance of Mujahideen the forces of the Kabul regime in Shahre-Bozurg district of Badakhshan province, fifteen militiamen of the Kabul regime were killed and eight others wounded. The regime forces were forced to retreat back to their positions.

According to another report reached from the intrenchments of Jihad of Shahre-Bozurg district of Badakhshan province, the militias and soldiers of the regime wanted to attack the positions of the Mujahideen at the same area. Fortunately Mujahideen got information of the regime plan, and there a heavy battle took place between Mujahideen and militia soldiers. As a result, the regime forces were forced to retreat to their own positions. Sixteen Kalashnikov rifles were captured by Mujahideen in the operation in retaliation, the Kabul regime jet fighters bombed Mujahideen's positions one day after the operation. Three Mujahids were martyred the report added that, this was the second operation of the regime on Mujahideen's positions in Shahre-Bozurg district.

February 24, 1990.

Khost

According to reports reaching from Paktia province, Mujahideen intensified their operations on the regime security posts at 4 kilometers around the Khost airbase.

The sources added, the operation which had been started since Feb.10, it is still continuing up to now. On hundred and fifty Kabul regime troops were killed, ninety were captured along with their arms and two hundred joined Mujahideen including several officers during the long operation.

Mujahideen also repelled the Kabul regime forces after two days counter attack, on last week, which were advancing towards Mujahideen's position near the airbase. The main object of the forces was to capture the strategic positions of the Seyah Koh (black-mountainian) and establish their posts over there.

Twenty Kabul regime soldiers from the security posts of Khost airbase defected to Mujahideen after they killed several officers.

According to another report, nineteen militias joined Mujahideen along with seventeen Kalashnikov rifles on Feb.23 from Shahid Qala and other Kabul regime security posts.

Faryab

Mujahideen have carried out a series of attacks on Kabul troops in Faryab, Samangan and Balkh provinces in second and third weeks of February.

According to reports reaching, Mujahideen have attacked Kabul troops' positions in Shirintagab, Faryab province in second week of February. Mohammad Akram a militia commander of Jumabazar, Shirintagab along with his eight people have been killed, and 15 others have been injured.

Some 25 soldiers were killed and another 30 have sustained injuries at the same area in different operations, according to the report.

However Mujahideen have captured a govt post in Dushab area and moreover a militia commander along with 32 people were made captive by Mujahideen.

Mujahideen have set on fire one tank and two military trucks in Baighan, Samangan.

According to a report Mujahideen have destroyed two security posts in Balkh city.

February 24, 1990.

Kandahar

Mujahideen's anti-aircraft missiles shot down a helicopter gunship of the communist regime in the vicinity of the airport of Kandahar. Brg. Saa'id Ahmad, pilot of the gunship was captivated alive. Says MIDIA's office in Quetta on the basis of a report of Commander Moalem Feda Mohammad, a resident of Kunar.

Following capture of the pilot, military fliers of the communist regime heavily bombed the area in retaliation as a result of which ten civilians were killed.

An offensive attack of the forces of the regime on the strongholds of Mujahideen around Kandahar was rebuffed by Mujahideen. Two tanks of the regime were destroyed.

Takhar

Mujahideen killed governor of the Takhar province, Leut. Gen. Eliasuddin along with other forty high-ranking officers

of the communist regime in a battle along Kunduz-Khua'ja Ghar road on last week.

The report adds that one and a half months before, the Kabul regime send a supplies caravan under command of the said general, in order to reinforce the newly established army division No- 55, stationed in Khua'ja Ghar of Takhar. The caravan was stopped and attacked by two brigade of the fifth battalion of the central army of the Shura-e-Nazar under command of Sayed Yahya, where officers of the regime were perished. Ten tanks and armoured carriers of the regime were also crushed.

Leut. Gen. Eliasuddin was the main pillar of the communist regime in the province who served also as Khad's cheif of Kunduz and Takhar provinces.

Following the fall of Takhar and its capital Talugan, in July.22, 1988, Gen. Najib set up a so-called Takhar province in Khua'ja Ghar district and made the General its governor.

February 25, 1990.

Khost

As a consequence of the ensuing onslaughts of Mujahideen several strategic positions of the puppet regime has fallen in the beleaguered city of Khost and the security belt of the city squeezed to a greater extent. A report reaching from the Paktia province said.

The report adds that Mujahideen proclaimed general amnesty in the city where numerous soldiers and militia of the regime kept defecting to Mujahideen. Over fifty families in Khost crossed over the border of Pakistan and took refuge in Miranshah.

An acute dearth of the basics and continuous war forced residents of Khost to flee their huts. They are being supplied with foodstuffs by Mujahideen of the region.

Owing to another report from the province, Mujahideen attacked the Said Karam district on last week, destroying four lorries loaded with ammunition and killing six officers of the regime.

February 27, 1990.

Kabul

The representative office of the Supervisory Council, in a message, has informed the Media Information Department of Islamic Afghanistan (MIDIA) that the vitally important strategic Salang-Kabul highway, the life vein of supplies from Russia to the Afghan capital, was blocked to the traffic at 7 a.m in the morning on February 27, 1990.

The Mujahideen effected the blockade with massive and concentrated attacks on the positions of the Marxist regime at Ejan and South Salang regions. The representative office further adds that notwithstanding the heavy snowfall, the offensives against enemy's positions were going on in full swing.

On the other hand, Gen. Abdul Khaliq Bayanger, the Commandant of 55th Division, based in Khuaja Ghar district of Takhar, lost both his legs in an attack by the Mujahideen against a supply convoy of the communist regime on Feb 20. The general had accompanied Maj. Gen. Elyassuddin the governor of Takhar province who was killed by the Mujahideen while leading the supply convoy from Kunduz city to Khuaja Ghar district, where the 55th Division is based.

Reports say that atleast 30 to 40 ranking communists have lost their lives in the said massive raid. The director of 'Khad' and the Commander of 'Sarondoy', in Takhar province, are reported to have sustained gravious injuries. The attack lasted for four days.

Kabul Radio, in a broadcast, confirmed the death of the governor of Takhar while remaining silent over the wounding of Gen. Abdul Khaliq, and the other two senior officials.

Logar

Reports reaching from the Logar province say that Mujahideen attacked on forces of the communist regime which were moving in Logar from the Afghan capital, in Babus desert, killing four agents of Khad and injuring eight others. Two vehicles of the regime were burnt. One tank was also wrecked by a mine.

Mujahideen attacked outposts of the southern security belt of Kabul on last week, killing nine soldiers and officers of the regime and eighteen others were wounded including officer Sayed Ahmad Shah son of Redi Gul, in Kharoti region. One Ziko-1 heavy machine-gun was also destroyed in this battle.

Balkh

Mujahideen conquered on last week, the Nahr-e-Shahi district of the Balkh province, when they launched ensuing surprise attacks on the outposts of the militia battalion No.36, in Syagird, Kampark, Takl and Khairabad adjoining villages of the district. Mujahideen commemorated the barbarious massacre of the Kabul citizens by the joint forces of the communist regime and the Soviet occupiers in 1980, by launching the above attacks.

Sources here say that attacks of the Mujahideen were headed by Commander Atta Mohammad. In the course of attacks, twenty-five militia including commander of the battalion, three hundred Kalashnikov rifles, three vehicles, one tank, one heavy gun, three Ziko-1 machine-guns and two mortars were captured. Seven Mujahideen were martyred and thirteen others, injured.

Mujahideen sources report from the Balkh province that forces of the communist regime attacked Mujahideen's positions in a bid to recapture the villages, which were rebuffed. Mujahideen under Maulavi Mohammad Alem forced soldiers of the regime to retreat. Three tanks of the regime were burnt along with their crew.

Kabul regime military aircrafts heavily bombed the above villages in retaliation, inflicting damages to the civilian targets. Mujahideen's anti-aircraft missiles shot down a jet fighter of the regime while throwing bombs.

